

## THE EVENING STAR

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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## Department Hours.

Suggestion that 8 o'clock starting in the departments in the name of daylight-saving may lead to a permanent lengthening of the hours of government clerks is likely to cause a sharp drop in temperature among those who have been enthusiastic for the shifted schedule. Probably today in the government offices there is a strong desire for reconsideration based upon the account in last evening's Star of the sentiment prevailing on Capitol Hill on this point.

For some time past there has been a tendency to increase the working day of the government employees. Formerly the hours were 9 to 4. Then a few years ago they were extended to 9 to 4:30. Now it is suggested that they be lengthened to run from 8 to 4:30, giving a full eight-hour working day with half an hour for luncheon.

The United States is practically the only employer that exacts more working time without paying for it. When the extra half hour was added to the clerks' day no addition was made to the pay roll. Indeed, outside of bonus grants during the war period and subsequently, no increase in the basic pay have been made in the pay roll for the great body of the classified employees for more than half a century, during which time the average of compensations in business and industrial employment in this country has doubled.

The spectacle of the United States continuing to exact more service from its workers without additional compensation is not especially edifying. It makes Uncle Sam look like a harsh boss intent upon wringing the last possible ounce of service out of his workers for the least possible pay.

A few years ago Congress, in order to prevent a strike on the railroads of this country, passed a law lowering the hours of labor on the lines. Talk is now heard of lengthening the hours of labor in the departments. This is a singular inconsistency, so illogical and so unfair that it can hardly be believed that serious effort will be made to carry out the proposed change in government hours.

Of course, the clerks can get to work at 8 o'clock. They are doing it under this "daylight-saving" plan. But that does not signify that they can without rapid diminution of efficiency work through to 4:30 on a regular schedule.

## A Snap Vote in Commons.

If it was the purpose of the British ministry to force a vote in commons yesterday to disclose the strength of opposition to the "daylight-saving" bill, the vote was technically a defeat for the government, the opposition, in the absence of the prime minister, carrying a motion to adjourn by 151 to 148. The subject under discussion was not of moment, but it is often true that in parliamentary matters immaterial questions bring about ministerial crises.

Resignation of the ministry is not to be expected in consequence of yesterday's vote. The government has not challenged the opposition, and until it does and is fully outvoted it will probably hold office. Premier Lloyd George is too shrewd a politician and too capable a leader to precipitate an election in the present situation of European unsettlement unless he is compelled by a positive show of opposing force.

At the same time it will be necessary for the ministry to seek a vote of confidence in commons soon, to overcome the effect of yesterday's technical defeat. It does not invite or demand a test upon a question of policy it will be subject to accusation of fear, which will in itself be tantamount to defeat.

A change of ministry in England at this time would not be conducive to European stability. Matters are in a delicate condition. Lloyd George is a force for harmony and effective cooperation on the part of the allied nations. There is no assurance that a successor British government could hold affairs in balance as efficiently.

The man who pays the rent is very often unable to follow all the lines of reasoning on the relations of landlord and tenant, owing to the necessity of hustling for the cash.

For the moment it is a trifle hard to realize that daylight-saving is one of the easiest of the problems before the world at present.

## Arson in Chicago.

Arson, threatened by anonymous letters following the indictment of labor leaders in Chicago, has been actually committed. A bomb was exploded in an uncompleted apartment building, and fire was started in it, which caused damage of about \$200,000. Just before the explosion men went through the adjoining apartment house and gave warning to the occupants, one of them accompanying his words with a curse for the Landis award.

Such tactics cannot possibly stop the course of justice in dealing with the men accused of complicity in the bombing outrages and the slaying of policemen. The men accused are not to be rendered immune through threats of reprisals. Indeed, incendiary is practically an acknowledgment. If Chicago should waver now

in the prosecution of these cases for fear of fire or other form of vengeance terrorism would gain ascendancy. Judging from reports the case against the labor leaders is strong. Confessions have been obtained that have opened the way to the finding of evidence. According to a late announcement the chain is practically complete. Stores of explosives have been found on the premises of men who are now under arrest.

It is declared that organized labor in Chicago will provide a large fund for the defense of the accused men. The case will be bitterly fought. It is, indeed, a case upon which the national interest centers. For while perhaps the motives in the particular crimes lately committed were local, yet the movement is distinctly subversive and dangerous to American security.

Organized labor should repudiate these criminals and all the practices that have been pursued in Chicago. To the great majority of workmen in this country such courses are repellent, and they are denounced in the strongest terms. Their organizations should record their abhorrence of award-reputation and crime.

## Gen. Wood's Patriotic Request.

It is a modest and reasonable request that Gen. Wood makes of the University of Pennsylvania. Naturally, he is interested in the work he has in hand at Manila, and for the sake of all concerned, in the archipelago and at home here, wants to remain and see it through.

The request should be granted. More than that, if before January 1—the date now suggested for the general's return—affairs should take a shape making his longer stay in the Philippines advisable, the necessary arrangements should be made.

As Gen. Wood says, frankly and properly enough, he is not present in the archipelago "for pleasure or profit, but in compliance with the repeatedly expressed wishes of the President to do a certain work and in response to what I considered an imperative call for service which past experience has perhaps particularly fitted me to render."

The success he has been achieving in his place has shown the wisdom of his selection for it.

At Manila Gen. Wood is a public servant assigned to a post of importance and attending to business of much delicacy and difficulty. At Philadelphia he would be a private servant filling an important post of delicacy and difficulty. So competent a man, inspiring so much confidence, should in these grave times keep the station where his talents are an assurance of "the greatest good to the greatest number."

## "The Big Top."

Senator Reed's "friendly enemies" are joking him about his circus tent campaign. Why have resorted to "the big top," thus embarrassing the owners of halls in the towns and cities? Why put himself up distinctly as an "attraction," even with a free admission?

Maybe the senator has taken a wise course. He wants to address as many of the voters of the state as possible. He is under attack, and replying to his accusers.

"The big top" is hospitable. It can shelter a much larger crowd than any town or city hall, and an audience gathers and disperses with more ease and speed out in the open, so to say. And then there is the question of the weather, and that of the comfort of audiences. The primary contest will run through June and July—months which in Missouri are sometimes sizzlers. The air under a big, high canvas of a warm afternoon or evening is a marked improvement on that of a close place with limited entrances and exits.

Probably, too, it is well to take into account the nature of the campaign. It is personal somewhat, and getting warm. And Senator Reed, when aroused, is a warm person.

On several accounts, therefore, the Missouri senator seems to have correctly appraised the situation and made the proper provision for it.

A special style of coronet will be designed for ladies in the house of lords. The headdress is important. America ought to consider the creation of something feminine, yet impressive, to correspond to the archaic silk hat of the politician.

Uncle Joe Cannon will be much regretted by the comic draftsmen. He is one of the very few statesmen who afford sanction to the custom of depicting congressmen with chin whiskers.

If the Chinese persist in contending among themselves the Japanese may decide that it is their moral duty to step in and referee.

Having written a share of very interesting history, Mr. Albert Beveridge is now prepared to step in and assist in making some.

## Has Gallantry Gone?

Some may remember the "good old days" when on the ferryboats running to and from New York, those days before tunnels and bridges, when save for northern access the big town was reached only by water, the designation of one side of each boat as a "woman's cabin" was strictly respected. Men entered such cabins with deference and humility. They sat down only when the women left seats unoccupied. No women were forced to remain standing, even in the rush hours.

Those times have gone and the customs have changed. The signs that set apart right-hand or left-hand cabins for the women might as well be written in Toltec. The men flow into them and take all the seats in sight and the "women stand aside and wonder. Recently some of the more indignant protested to the municipal commissioner in charge of the ferries that on the Staten Island run, which is the longest in metropolitan waters, the men have completely usurped all the seats. The commissioner has issued an order to the men to remain standing until the women are seated. "But he admits immediately afterwards that there is no authority to compel a man to give up a seat when he has taken it. He hopes that 'gallantry' will

## cause a general observance of the rule.

In there such a thing as "gallantry" nowadays? The average male street-car rider shows it not. He plunges into the car at the stop ahead of the women waiting at the step. He takes the first seat and holds it. He sits while women stand alongside of him. He rarely rises to make place for a woman carrying a baby. Washington sees these things, though it has no ferries as demonstration points.

Is the rise of "feminism" and "feminism" responsible for this changed attitude? Or is it merely a degeneration of the masculine custom of deference to the other sex? If true politeness consists in showing consideration for women in places of public accommodation then surely this is a most impolite age.

## The Other Side of the Shield.

In his address at Columbus, Ohio, Monday night before the chamber of commerce Vice President Coolidge gave a good and campaignable account of his party's performances since taking over the country's affairs fourteen months ago.

So much has been said about what the republicans in office have not done, and the opposition is so much interested in having discussion continue in that line, the deeds of commission have either been subordinated, or lost sight of altogether.

Mr. Coolidge in his leisure moments has cast up that side of the question, and shows that it is highly worthy of consideration; that the record is a worthy one, and sufficient to base an appeal to the country.

The Vice President thus becomes a key-note. He finds use for the material he gathers while presiding over the Senate, and while moving as a welcome guest in the political circles of the capital.

In Mr. Marshall the democrats had a man of this quality and capacity, but he found small opportunity for using his talents. One of the best stumblers in the middle country, he was almost a mute during his eight years of office. How much good stumping stuff thus remained unutilized can never be known.

But with Mr. Coolidge showing the new way, it is likely to become popular, and to be followed by his successors in office. A new sort of Vice President has appeared and made a place for himself.

## Another Star Dims.

Another film star has grown suddenly temperamental, and in consequence has got himself into trouble. His vagary was to marry a second wife before his divorce from his first one was formally and finally granted. That makes him subject to a charge of bigamy, and, moreover, the chief justice of the high court of the movies, Will Hays, declares that if the facts are as reported these celebrated features will not hereafter be shown on the screen. Verily the way of the transgressor is hard in moviedom. No longer is the blue sky the limit. The people have "registered" their disapproval of immoralities and eccentricities and looseness in general on the part of the film heroes and heroines, and the leaders of the industry have taken this disapproval into account. Crass misconduct and defiance of convention may get by for a while, but eventually the fundamental good taste of the people effects correction.

The opinion of scientific experts that government clerks can just as well work eight hours as seven brings up two ancient queries: What is science? and What is an expert? The apparent ease of certain forms of work gives it a monotony which renders the pace killing.

His desire to be known as a daredevil aviator keeps Representative Herrick of Oklahoma before the public eye, without subjecting him to the necessity of engaging in political controversy.

One eminent republican who positively refuses to get excited over the fall elections is Mr. Will Hays.

Advocates of old-fashioned time-keeping insist that "daylight-saving" is a phrase and not a fact.

## SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Investigations are and go. Yet there are things we never know. In vain historians pause to ask about the famous fur mask. And raise a querulous refrain About who sank the warship Maine. A lot of things we've never found out. "How old is Ann" is still in doubt; And still we ask in faith or fun, "Who struck old Billy Patterson?" So who shall wonder if we see A billion—even two or three—Of precious dollars fade away With nothing but the deuce to pay. Investigations are and go. Yet there are things we never know.

Safety. Your speeches contain many complimentary references to George Washington. "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "It's perfectly safe to compliment George. There isn't any chance of his being a rival candidate for office."

Jud Tunkins says there is some modesty left in the world. He saw a bunch of boys in swimmin' dive for deep water as a train passed.

Musings of a Motor Cop. A truckman had the right of way. Against his car a lady's ran. She cried, "All that I have to say Is that you ain't no gentleman!"

Mysteries of the Modes. "I understood," said the bashful man, "that Paris had decided on long skirts as stylish."

"True," rejoined Miss Cayenne. "But we have apparently reached an era when it is fashionable to be out of style."

## American Position as to Russia Explained by Secretary Hoover

THOSE European statesmen and economists who are unable to understand the American attitude with respect to the rehabilitation of Russia will find it explained fully and completely in a sentence of thirteen words in an address delivered by Herbert Hoover before members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "We wish," said Secretary Hoover, "to find foundations in realism for assistance to the Russian people."

That is all there is to the American attitude—a wish to find foundations in realism. The difficulty with European statesmanship in dealing with the Russian problem is that it is trying to find a way to accept as real things which are merely fantastic, and the statesmen are quarreling among themselves for advantage in obtaining something which does not, the thing being Russian trade.

Even some Americans have been deluded into eager desire to chase this will-o'-the-wisp, and have lamented loudly that a great opportunity was being let slip by Mr. Hoover punctured that bubble most effectively. "When Russia was running full blast previous to the war," he said, "she sent 1 per cent of the exports of the United States, reduced to 10 per cent in terms of working time of our workmen and farmers, meant roughly the employment of 30,000 Americans. We are not, therefore, nor ever will be dependent upon Russia for the physical welfare of our people."

If Russia trade is so little to this country in the days of her prosperity before the war, when she was among the most important trading partners of nations, what can it mean today, when Russia is bankrupt, her people idle and hopeless, and the ruble, which had a pre-war value of more than 60 cents, so debased that it now requires four millions of them to equal a single American dollar?

"Russia has no productivity," Mr. Hoover told his hearers; "her factories are idle, her mines even where founded on Russian raw material and repairs are producing but from 2 to 25 per cent of their normal output. Her railways are running at less than 7 per cent of their pre-war capacity; her agricultural production is less than 10 per cent of normal. The great normal surplus, she has eaten up her entire fat, and can have for a long time nothing to offer for the services of our workmen or the savings of our investors. Therefore, if we are to supply her with capital and talent to the reconstruction of productivity in Russia they must be given upon credit or charity."

And Mr. Hoover makes it clear that there must be a sharp distinction between helping Russia on a business basis and upon the basis of charity. He calls attention to the fact that when it comes to charity the American people already have shown their sympathy and desire to help by expending more than \$50,000,000 on saving the Russian people from starvation and giving seed for the next harvest, which many times as much as the charitable contributions of all the rest of the world combined. He pointed out that the aid given to Russia is not charity, but a loan, and that the American investments in Russia are pointedly reminded that our outright gifts to them in the form of charity probably exceed the total of all such American investments.

But charity will not reconstruct Russia. Her real need is to be able to produce. At best it is only temporary. American charity has kept alive ten million Russians who would have perished, but it cannot rebuild that which has been destroyed and restore Russia to productivity. That calls for capital and labor, and their production on a vast scale, and they can be provided only on a basis of sound business. For the reconstruction of Russia, Mr. Hoover emphasizes, was destroyed from within, not from without, and the means of reconstruction

is not upon which all possible aid must be given to help in the reconstruction of Russia. There are no other foundations. Lloyd George may maneuver and Tchitcherine may plead and argue, but they cannot change these basic facts.

The American vision is blurred by neither fear nor self-interest. Moral values and business common sense still prevail. The Atlantic Ocean no matter how far adrift Europe may be from these moorings. The American people will continue to do what they can in the way of charity, much more than any other people in the world will do, but they will not come over they have to give for the relief of suffering, they will give freely without expectation of return. But when they are approached for credits and investments, they are going to insist on a reasonable guarantee that principal will be safe and profits be returned.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

## Heckling of Father Time Fails to Please Editors.

With Washington entering the "daylight saving" contest through adoption of the Harding suggestion of simply starting work an hour earlier, thereby gaining sixty minutes for the afternoon pleasure time, the debate concerning its "worthwhileness" has started anew. The great majority of the editorial discussion is voiced in opposition, although some papers favor changing the clocks, insisting that such action is essential if people are to retire an hour earlier in the evening, so that they will be fresh for work the next morning.

The "Washington idea," so-called, is characterized as impracticable in communities where industry is not standardized. The general objection is voiced by the Baltimore News, which calls attention to the fact that Washington is largely a one-industry town, with Uncle Sam as the biggest boss, so that the other callings will find it easy and natural to fall into the opinion of the one industry. It is argued in many quarters, is that it will meet the opposition of the farmer, who, like Jackson Mich., Citizen Patriot carefully points out, "must regulate his daily routine by the coming of daylight and the setting of the dew," although the "cities will never consent to have daylight saving ended, in the course of that time he will be found to adjust the system to the farm. In the meantime there must be more or less confusion. The clock system of the world of the Springfield (Ill.) State Journal, is hard to defend, because adoption by the large cities upsets the clock of the country. The whole Mississippi valley experiences bad effects when Chicago starts time saving, because the effect of the adjustment of the clock of the city affects the adjustment of the clock of the country.

"Abstractly daylight-saving is a good thing," a dealer in Plain Dealer suggests. "It gives people more time for pleasure at the end of the day." But the result of the competition of the clock of the city and the clock of the country, if it is to be a community matter for confusion, it believes, adding, "look old graybeard at the clock of the city. If his sense of humor might be rudimentary, but even Father Time is likely to consider it. The Asheville Times is of the opinion that the adjustment of time is a benevolent sort of deception. Daylight-saving he effects come through law. It must be nationwide, unless there is to be serious derangement to the time of the existing mixtures. This being so, the disadvantages of the existing mixtures, in the opinion of the Evansville Journal, which believes that "like flat money, the scheme of daylight-saving has a lurking aspect which tends to obscure its numerous detrimental features. It creates double delays, misunderstandings and mistakes as to time of arrival or departure, meetings or appointments, imposing upon every one the necessity of adjusting himself to its altered time system."

"In poetry, sweetest and light go together," the New Haven Register recalls, but it seems no sweeter and lighter than the adjustment of this system, adding that "it being impossible to dispute the virtue of getting an early start in the morning, the clock of the city is to the point of how it shall be accomplished. The one faction says that the clock of the city is to be kept, the other faction says that the clock of the country is to be kept. Some change the

clocks and some do not, though all, willy nilly, get up earlier in the morning. And above the strife sounds the everlasting question, Which time? And while "regulating people's habits by law is getting to be objectionable with the lawmakers," the Fort Wayne Journal Gazette hopes that "perhaps the clock, at any rate, without disturbing certain habits, might be changed to suit the time anywhere." Which leads the Charleston Daily Mail to suggest that "the car of the clock, which is the poor fish cannot get up an hour earlier unless the clocks are turned up an hour. They call it daylight saving. It saves no daylight. What the daylight saving is to accomplish is to get to work sooner, rush through with it, and then get more time to play. The clock is to make senseless gestures." A directly opposite view, however, is voiced by the Schenectady Gazette, which insists that "it may safely be said that daylight saving is a permanent institution, and the sooner all the people agree to it the better. The time system the more convenience there will be for all. And the Washington Post, which is a strong advocate of daylight saving, says that "if a man wants to start the clock of an hour earlier, he is at liberty to do so, and no act of Congress is needed to ratify his decision."

A Theater Dictatorship. The Producing Managers' Association, at a meeting in New York last week, discussed the question whether the theatrical field should have a national supervisor, with somewhat the same dramatic power as is held by Will Hays in motion picture and Judge Landis of the base ball diamond.

The question deserves a very thorough consideration. The theatrical world is not quite on a par with that of the movies or of base ball. The elusive quality of the theatrical is so deeply involved in theatrical progress—or at least ought to be—that a supreme dictatorship might result in a very injurious cramp on that progress. There are many who believe that there is already too much concentration of power in the hands of a few individual initiatives, to encourage creative genius in the field either of the movies or of base ball. An attempt at unification under a dictator might, however, give life to a widespread desire for freedom, close control and the decision of the Producing Managers' Association with considerable interest.—Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

Woodrow Wilson refers to Senator Reed as a "man of straw." What pilot did he mean?—Wichita Beacon.

Germany signs treaty with Brazil. Let us hope she isn't going to import any more nuts.—Springfield (Ohio) News.

The world's "Song of Happiness" can be orchestrated without "Horns of Plenty."—Virginia-Pilot (Norfolk).

The most remarkable thing about the rapid spread of radiophones is that it has occurred without a law forbidding it.—Baltimore Sun.

An unbreakable glass has been invented in Bohemia. Fine! But what the world needs is an unbreakable peace.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Many contradict the statement that Aviator Stinson holds the world's record for staying up. They contend that the record belongs to the late Dr. J. Edgar Hoover.—Detroit News.

**Huck Towels**  
10c Each

Standard quality White Huck Towels, with red borders. Borders slightly faded, otherwise perfect.

**Table Oilcloth**  
29c Yard

5-4 Oilcloth, pliant durable quality in white and tile patterns.

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810-818 Seventh Street

**\$15 \$20 & \$25 DRESSES**

**In Silk and Cloth. Choice \$10**

Two full racks of beautiful dresses in a Thursday Surprise Sale—a rare opportunity for thrifty women to add a bewitching new model to the summer wardrobe at small cost.

Materials are taffeta, Canton crepe, tricotine, China silk, Roshanara crepe, white jersey and pongee. Dashing, youthful styles and others of trim refinement. Beaded, embroidered, ribbon-trimmed, braided, ruffled and sashed. All sizes in the lot, but not in each style.

**Pretty Apron Frocks**

Rival the street dress in clever styling. Of checked gingham, plaid percale, combinations of chambray and gingham, chambray and cretonne and unbleached cotton and cretonne. Slip-over and open-front styles, trimmed with rickrack, pique; sash and pockets.

**\$1**

## Smart Cable-Edge Sailors

**TRIMMED HATS**

**\$2.00**

**Fine Materials and Popular Styles**

A Thursday regrouping of Spring and Summer Hats of hennip, tagal, georgette, silk and fancy braids, including the large garden hats. Trimmed with flowers, wreaths, ostrich, ribbons and fancies. Black and all colors.

**\$1.49**

New purchase—new price! Hundreds of women's excellent quality banded sailors of China piping straw with the popular cable edge. Straight and rolling brims, straight, bell and pinched crowns. Trimmed with tailored silk ribbon band and bow.

Black, brown and navy—solid colors or with edges in white. Summer headwear of style and utility ready at King's Palace at a typical Thursday bargain price.

**2,000 Yards Colored BEACH SUITING**

**18c Yd.**

34 and 36 Inches Wide—Every Yard Fresh and New

Now for the all-popular and practical beach suiting at a lower price than you could ever have expected to pay. Ideal for tub frocks and dresses, boys' and children's wear. Tan, pink, mais, orchid, old rose, copen, reseda and light blue.

**Boys' New Tub Suits**

**69c**

"Something new" in the way of value, to say the least. Purchase of fresh, perfect wash suits that will back up their good looks with good wear. Popular buttoned-on style including white tops with colored pants, striped tops and solid blue or gray throughout. Sizes 3 to 8.

**Muslin Underwear**

Gowns, Envelope Chemise, Petticoats

Good materials, good workmanship, dainty trimmings. Gowns are embroidered-trimmed or neatly tailored; envelope chemise have lace tops, in camisole or built-up style; petticoats have deep embroidery ruffles.

**38c**

40-inch crisp, sheer batiste, in new dots, figures, flowers and checks, on white and tinted grounds, also in a range of plain colors. The 50c quality at a saving.

**58c**

45-inch genuine Swiss Organdy, cream, the St. George loom. Transparent weave with guaranteed permanent finish. Tomato, mela, pink, gray, orchid, light blue, green, flesh, brown, white and black.

**WHITE SATEN PETTI-COATS**, indispensable for wearing under the thin dress. Made with double panel and hem-stitched hem. Elastic top

**98c**

**Sale of Crepe and Batiste Bloomers, 59c**

Table of High-grade Bloomers that originally sold for \$1.50 and \$1.98. Of fresh batiste and flowered and plain crepe.

**9-4 Bleached Sheet**

**39c Yard**

Sheet and pillowcase lengths in this purchase and sale of remnants of standard 65c quality 9-4 Bleached Sheet. Heavy, close texture that will wear well.

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Beautiful and durable combination of thread silk and fiber, lined with lisle. Three-seam fashioned back. White, black and colors. Subject to slight irregularities or they would sell for \$1.50.

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Sizes up to 24x47 in these extra-heavy Turkish Bath Towels that were made to sell for \$1 and \$1.25.

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**Window Shades**

Purchase of slight seconds of 65c Opaque Cloth Shades, mostly in dark green.

**4.25**

**Grass Rugs**

8x10 Stenciled Grass Rugs, closely woven and designed in attractive bordered effects.

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**Women's Union Suits**

Regular and extra sizes in this favorite make of women's cool union suits for summer. Band tops, tight or lace-trimmed knees. Forest Mills and Hudson Mills.

**95c**

**Men's Cool Underwear**

Ribbed gauze vests, every one perfect. Band top and bodice styles. 3 for 50c. Limit, 6 to a buyer.

**59c**

**Women's Union Suits**

Regular and extra sizes in this favorite make of women's cool union suits for summer. Band tops, tight or lace-trimmed knees. Forest Mills and Hudson Mills.